

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1884.

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Take a sample copy of The Weekly Globe, show it to your friends and neighbors, and form a large club. In this way you can contribute easily and profitably to the success of the Democratic party in this campaign. The Globe is Democratic from head to foot and will do all it can to establish Democratic principles in the government of this country. You can form a large club with a little effort. Push The Globe. Push Democratic principles. Only 25 cents for the campaign. A free copy for every five copies at \$1.25.

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Several new serials written expressly for The Weekly Globe by popular authors are on hand ready for publication. A serial of thrilling interest will begin in a week or two.

The Globe stories are very popular. Twelve original, bright and highly entertaining stories are published every year—twelve stories for only \$1.00. No weekly newspaper gives so much for so little money as The Weekly Globe.

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The agricultural department of The Weekly Globe, under the editorship of Mr. Ward, who is both a chemist and a practical agriculturist, has reached an excellence superior to that of the majority of the publications devoted exclusively to agriculture. Its papers are always scientific, easily followed, seasonable and reliable. No farmer can do without them. They are published every week for a year for only \$1.00. No weekly newspaper gives so much for so little money as The Weekly Globe.

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We wish every subscriber would act as agent to secure subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. Democrats should remember that in doing all they can to increase its circulation they are contributing to the election of a Democratic president. Push THE GLOBE everywhere; ask everybody to subscribe. Agents' rates and sample copies sent free upon application.

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We respectfully ask subscribers to forward lists of names of Democrats who are not subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. We will send free sample copies to such names as soon as they are received. In no way can the good cause of Democracy be advanced so profitably as by the circulation of a sound Democratic weekly like the GLOBE. Send all the names you can.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1.00, six copies for only \$5.00. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and state. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full. Every notice to discontinue should give the town, county and state to which the paper is being sent. All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be registered. Exchange newspapers and magazines should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

They say that a wise woman never has birth days after she is 30. It would be a wise "gr and old party" if it did not call attention to its years when so many of them have been years of dishonor.

It is announced that the telephone wire between New York and Boston will soon be thrown open to public use. It is said that communication is less difficult between the two cities than between local points.

They have medicinal waters at Richfield Springs and the Summer School of Philosophy at the same time; and still some of the invalids live to get away. It must be a particularly innocuous variety of one or the other.

The survivors of the GREELEY party have so far recovered their usual health as to be able to leave the hospital, although they are still, technically, under the surgeon's care. Henceforth they will be famous, but at a great cost.

In France coal dust is utilized for fuel, for it has been prepared in the form of "coal bricks." The idea is recommended to the people of Pittsburgh. They wouldn't have to take the trouble to form it into bricks. It floats around in the air already compressed and ready for use.

VANDERBILT doesn't propose to allow himself to be bothered. If the public—which he does not consider dear, but another kind of a D—will insist on taking so much interest in Maud S, he is driven to the necessity of selling her. He finds it easier to get rid of her than of the public.

The international electrical exhibition which will open at Philadelphia in the latter part of September will have a wonderful effect, as such exhibitions always have, in advancing the interests of electricians and helping on the progress of experiment, invention and discovery. The wonderful progress that is being made in all the mechanical arts and material affairs is due largely to the frequent exhibitions of various kinds which have been held during the last few years. The interests of electricians, both with regard to

themselves and with regard to the progress of science will be wonderfully helped by this exhibition.

WAR!

The question which has been suggested to many minds during the past few days, as to the real intention of France in the Tonquin imbroglio, has been definitely settled. Yesterday the occupation of Formosa was followed by more definite hostilities, and the first gun was fired from the French fleet and aimed at the city of Foo-Chow.

With the report of this gun expires the last hope of a settlement of the Tonquin difficulty by peaceful arbitration.

The treaty of Tien-Tsin, made in good faith by France and presumably also by China, was violated by the latter at Lang-Sou. Although the violation was not, apparently, premeditated or even sanctioned by China, still the proposition of that power to pay an indemnity, though deemed inadequate by France, forms an acknowledgment of Chinese liability. Confessing wrong, then, China refuses that reparation which France requires, and, after weeks of fruitless diplomacy, Gaelic patience is exhausted, and hostilities are begun.

The occupation of the chief port of the island of Formosa, some time ago, in anticipation of the possibility of war, was a fine strategical movement upon the part of France, recognizing as she did not only its importance as commanding the straits of Formosa and a portion of the Chinese coast, but its value as a coaling station. That this occupation was submitted to by China without armed resistance, is perhaps without significance; still it may not be impossible that the resources of China are so great that its loss is of but comparatively little consequence.

The bombardment of Foo-Chow, if persevered in, may be more serious in its results, since it is here that large quantities of Chinese munitions of war are massed, and, if destroyed, their loss can be severely felt. It is scarcely probable that the next movement of France, should this be successful, will be against Canton, although its close proximity to Foo-Chow would seem to render its attack a natural sequence.

The commercial relations of many of the nations of Europe and of the United States with Canton will doubtless secure for that city an immunity from hostilities. France is too shrewd to thus involve herself in controversy with all the world, as she undoubtedly would should Canton, with its multitude of business interests and connections be attacked. It is probable, therefore, that the attack upon Foo-Chow, if successful, will be followed by the immediate investment of Peking.

It is to be hoped that China, when she perceives that France is really in earnest and determined to maintain her protectorate in Tonquin, average the insult at Lang-Sou and the murder of RIVERS, will recede from her stubborn attitude and consent to an amicable settlement of the existing difficulty.

At best the war will be a defensive one upon the part of China, and if the national trait of perseverance is allowed its full sway it will be one of stubborn defence. The fact that the conservative party is in the ascendancy in China leads to the belief that such will be the outcome. Meanwhile the whole world will look on with the greatest interest; and certainly, with the present state of feeling toward the Chinese in our country, there can be no question in regard to the tend of popular sympathy here.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The use of electricity as a motor has not developed as rapidly as have the other applications of that agent. But this seems to be advancing now, and it will not be long until an electric motor for horse and railway cars will be a rival with horse and steam power.

The horse railway company of Cleveland, O., which has been experimenting with the electric system, is well satisfied with the result. One car is already in operation, and another will soon be put on. The president of the company thinks that with an expenditure of \$150,000 for the plant there will be a saving of \$50,000 per year over the present cost of operation by horses. The car now in use runs on schedule time at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The Electrical World recently gave an account of a plan invented by Colonel ROWLAND R. HAZARD for an underground electrical railway, for the adoption of which, to run underneath Broadway, strong efforts are to be made. It has four tracks, is constructed with the aim always in view of deadening noise, provides a series of galleries on each side for electric wires, water-mains, sewers, steam-heating and gas pipes. Colonel HAZARD calls his invention, as perfected in this way, a "scientific street." New Yorkers are somewhat troubled over the alterations that seem to be threatening Broadway, the street of which they have been so proud. Concerning this question the Electrical World says:

"Horse-car lines with which we are now threatened can never be anything but an impediment to traffic, while they are much too slow to carry the hundreds of thousands of persons to whom in modern New York rapid transit between the battery and the boulevards has become an absolute necessity. But while horse-car lines along Broadway would be a disgrace to the city, the erection of an elevated railroad would be scarcely short of sacrilege. Broadway, with its natural advantages, ought to be the finest street in the world. But that it cannot be given up to the horse-car or to the abomination of ugliness called an elevated road.

"Evidence as to the ease with which an electric railway can be operated is superabundant. The short line at Brighton, the English watering place, is a well-established electric and financial success. The road at Portrush, Ireland, deriving its energy primarily from a waterfall near by, is running with the utmost smoothness.

The success of the Vienna and Berlin roads is an old story. Cars have been run by electricity with ease in Paris, and several short lines of electric railways are now projected in various parts of England. Half a dozen electric roads have been proposed for London, one of them to pass under the Thames in a tunnel. It looks as though London will soon be covered with a network of electric railways, and New York ought not to fall behind in the march of improvement.

"THE EDISON, FIELD and DAFT locomotives have been running long enough in this country to convince any candid observer of the feasibility of operating electric railways, and if any doubt still existed on the subject, the recent successful tests of the BENTLEY-KNIGHT electrical car in Cleveland ought to remove it.

"Whatever system may be adopted, the general proposition is too good not to succeed on its

merits. We believe that all the capital necessary will be forthcoming, and that ere long New Yorkers will be conveyed from one end of the city to the other by electricity at a high rate of speed, with the utmost safety and comfort, Broadway being preserved at the same time for its proper functions, as a main artery of commerce."

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

In addition to other rumors of international dissensions, from various quarters, we are now told that Germany has laid claim to a protectorate over a certain portion of the west coast of Africa.

The ground upon which this assumption of power is made is that the section claimed has been purchased of the native chiefs by certain merchants of Hamburg, subjects of the Emperor WILLIAM.

That Germany has not in the past displayed a remarkably acquisitive spirit renders the intelligence of this assumption, coming, as it does, simultaneously with the rumor of her covetous glances toward Cuba, at least remarkable, and leads to the suspicion that BISMARCK contemplates a change of policy in this respect.

But the chief cause for interest in this matter is its effect upon England. The Queen, who has little garden plots all about the world, claims the ownership of a tract of country adjoining this, toward which the attention of the world is now turned.

A German jack tar is said to have cut down the British flag which happened to flap too near the line. The lion grows in response, and the entertainment being fully opened it will be really interesting to watch the outcome of the matter.

The intimate personal relations of the royal households of the two countries will be a feature by no means the least interesting, and possibly we may be treated to a family far in larger proportions than such affairs usually assume.

THE CAPITAL OF SUMMER RESORTS.

The capital of the United States is at Washington; the capital of the commercial part of this side of the sphere is in New York, and the capital of the very wicked wickedness is Chicago. But the capital of the one important feature of the season of the year is right here in Boston. New England is the summer resort of all America; Boston is the capital of that summer resort.

To the right of us, to the left of us, on all sides of us, are the Meccas toward which pilgrims from all the heated climes venture in the sultry days of summer.

Maine with her Old Orchard beach, her Mount Desert and her Camden; New Hampshire with her Conway, her Mount Washington and Winnepesaukee; Vermont with her Green mountains and Lake Champlain; Massachusetts with her innumerable pleasure resorts, both on the beach and inland; Rhode Island with her Newport, and Connecticut with her Osprey beach, all extend grateful tribute to their acknowledged capital, the Hub of the Universe, Boston.

From far and near the suitors come and here they pay due homage. Here they find everything needed by the sportsman, the tourist, the lounge and seeker for lovely summer climates.

Other cities may claim to be capitals in various lines, but for summer resorts Boston is and long will be the undisputed centre.

CUBA AND BISMARCK.

It is now intimated, and possibly not without truth, that the Spanish government is contemplating the sale and transfer of the island of Cuba to Germany.

While our country has always maintained the most agreeable relations with the German government, still the occupation of so important a station as Cuba by that great power could not be viewed otherwise than with alarm.

Its ownership by Spain, certainly one of the least offensive of European powers, has been viewed with indifference. But the fact that the possession of the island has for many years been an incubator rather than an advantage to Spain leads to the belief that the intention of BISMARCK is to establish close upon our coast a formidable military station.

While the rumor of the prospective sale may not be based upon any real foundation, still if the MONROE doctrine may be said to extend in its effects to the isthmus of Panama it is quite certain that it should comprise in its scope the island which lies so near our Southern coast.

THE MEXICAN DISTURBANCE.

Our sister republic and nearest Southern neighbor, Mexico, has enjoyed a long immunity from the internal dissensions which for years rendered its government unstable.

The opening up of the country to American trade; the establishment of railways, making its capital but a few days' journey from our own, and the inducements which have thus been held out to the investment of American capital, have strengthened the belief that its government was established upon a firm foundation, and that Mexican revolutions were things of the past.

The recent disturbance has shown that the volcanic matter still smoulders beneath. As in recent outbreaks in Hayti, however, it will doubtless be found useless to attempt to subvert a government acceptable to the people, in the interest of a few malcontents, and the attempted revolution will, in its results, in all probability, be scarcely deserving of the name.

THE DAY OF THE ROOF.

The day of the roof is at hand. As people begin to learn the value of open air space the roof will be converted into a bower of delight and a palace of happiness. In New York the movement has already begun. The roof of the Casino Theatre is a miniature fairy-land with its flowering plants, its lights and its many arrangements for convenience and pleasure. The roof of CYRUS W. FIELD'S new building is to be used for a restaurant.

That of an immense skating rink which is to be built in that city will be more of a venture than any similar project has been. It is to be a great garden in mid-air. There are to be beds of plants and flowers, bowers of trees and vines, conveniences for eating and drinking, everything that might be in a "surface" garden or popular resort.

It is a great undertaking, and one which, if successful, will be a moving argument in favor of utilizing the roof. But why should the space on top of a house be allowed to go to waste any more than the space immediately under it?

A new invention, which will carry delight to the hearts of deaf people and sound to their ears, is a contrivance to hear through a cane, or umbrella, or fan, or any such article of convenience. In the tube of the cane is an electric coil commu-

nicated with a small battery at the lower end. The sound, multiplied by the battery, is carried through the coil to the ear. The inventor claims that a man can not be so deaf but that he can be made to hear with this, and that in many cases it will also cure deafness.

A GOOD WORD.

It was a very good word for America which SIR WILLIAM THOMSON said to a reporter of the New York Herald.

SIR WILLIAM is one of the foremost scientific men of the day on both sides of the world, a great authority on physical sciences, and in electrical science recognized as England's leading man. Praise from such a source as that is worth something. This is what he said in reply to a question regarding America's place in science:

"I think she is second to none among the nations of the earth. America, England, Germany and France—in these four countries science has made faster strides within the past half century than ever before. Italy, too, has of late contributed largely to scientific study. But for honest research and bold scientific inventions America has not yet been beaten. Indeed, it seems to me that the genius of the American people impels them in this direction, and that, whatever may be their achievements in art and literature, it is in science that they will ever score their greatest victories. America's great mathematicians are known all over the world. Indeed, in this branch of science, America has made many advances of late as France, whose chief strengths lie in physics and mathematics."

WHAT NEXT?

What next? It is now said that babies can be brought up by machinery better than by natural care. The French "baby incubator" of Dr. TABERNER, and a "thermostatic nurse" patented by an English inventor are now rivals in this new and unique field of invention.

The former is highly praised by hospital managers who have tried it.

They say that it materially reduces the mortality of infants in public institutions. DARIUS GREENE's contemptuous question concerning the possibility of "a little chatterin' man, no bigger'n my thumb, knowin' more'n men," is discounted several times over by the fact of some pieces of wood and glass and metal knowing more about bringing up babies than men and women.

But what the human race is really sighing for is a contrivance that will exclude for half a dozen years and bring up with satisfactory results the healthy boy of ten or a dozen summers.

Next week the International Society of the Red Cross will hold a meeting at Geneva. The work of the society is a great proof that men are all the time growing finer natured and more humane.

Though it has not been in existence very many years, it has been welcomed and its labors helped on in every part of the world. At this meeting there will be present deputies from at least thirty of the recognized powers of the world. Even Turkey and Persia are represented in its beneficent work. Miss Clara Barton is the deputy from the United States, and, we believe, to be the only woman in the congress.

The Polyclinic, a medical journal, indulges in a quiet little laugh over the tendency of the public to go into all sorts of sensationalism on sanitary subjects. It mentions the periodical hysterics on the subject of baking powders, and the way in which people rise up in alarm over first alarm, and then ammonia, and then something else, which may or may not be injurious to the powder. It ends by saying: "The only objection to these articles is when they are incorrectly mixed."

A Cincinnati inventor claims to have a seashell reform that is to be worked in the use of baking powders is to teach housekeepers to mix the ingredients for themselves.

Rev. BROOKE HERFORD utters in the Advertiser a very true and noble word for the GREELEY party. He says it is unjust to apply the "ugly word cannibalism" to the necessities of the camp, because the moral baseness of cannibalism "lies in the taking away of life, in the killing of some to serve as food for others." But as this was not done and the starving men only ate the flesh of their dead comrades as a last resort, were compelled by the pangs of slow starvation to overcome the natural loathing against such food, pity, not censure, should be the feeling toward them.

We are to be "studied" again. This time it is to be done by Rev. DR. NEWMAN HALL who, in the course of two journeys through the country for pleasure, has had the conviction seize him that possibly there may be something to the Americans after all and has come over here again to see what it is. From the amount of "studying" which the English do over American institutions, people and country, one might be pardoned for supposing that they would know something about us.

The old of the telephone has been invoked for the science of navigation. For the safety of navigation in fogs, or along rocky coasts, it is now proposed to have a portable sea telephone, one end of which is kept on the vessel and the other is carried a few hundred yards ahead in a small boat, which acts as a sort of guide. If it will lessen the number of collisions at sea, or of accidents along the coast, it will be one of the greatest blessings of the time.

No nobler words were ever spoken than those of Lieutenant GREELEY when he took upon himself the entire responsibility of the death of CHARLES B. HENRY. Though he would, doubtless, have gladly spared the man, and regretted the necessity which forced him to order his death, still his firm action will win for him no stronger admiration than his acknowledgment of his sole responsibility.

Many people still labor under the impression that their votes at a presidential election are cast directly for the candidate. The fact is that the people vote a ticket containing a number of names equal to the number of senators and representatives to which their State is entitled. The "electors" thus elected afterward convene and vote for a candidate for President. In Maine the electoral ticket will contain six names.

The American Forestry Congress will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga, September 16. It is understood that an important part of the discussion will pertain to the forests of the Eastern States. Massachusetts will be well represented by those who desire to reserve what is left of our forests.

Physicians say that the best cure for insomnia is for the patient to indulge himself in all the absurd fancies of which the man or woman who is a light sleeper is usually the victim.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"There now, if that old hen hasn't gone and squashed herself through that hole!" was the exclamation of the little city girl who was having her first day's experience in the country with some irrepressible poultry and a leaky hencoop.

Vanderbilt is said to have admitted that he is worth \$100,000,000. Van wouldn't tell a lie for a paltry trifle of \$1,000,000.

Governor St. John has a prohibition moustache. It would get all mixed up over a beer-slice. But maybe the governor takes his from a moustache-club.

It costs the nation many thousands of dollars every year to bang a cannon at every military station or arsenal every time the sun comes up and every time it goes down again. And what nonsense it is all! Let the campaign cry be: "The sunset gun must not go off!"

A live rattlesnake and a centipede were among the articles found in letters at the dead-letter office last week. They were there on business, too, and there came near being some dead letter office around before they were finally captured and killed.

Quinine is lower in price than it has been for years. This should be good news for some New York city officials.

The hog who perennially spends six months sequestered under a straw stack without food has turned up again, this time in Connersville, Ind., R. S. U. C. The only trouble with this hog was passing the yottulid disease.

We have some local hogs around Boston that may spare for six months or so—under a hay stack or wherever else they wanted to take a vacation.

Speaking of confidence men, a New York horse-car conductor told a bushel of truth when he said:

"They can't do any honest man harm. I have often seen them make folks who have paid no fare. It is only the men who come to town on the make that get caught, and most of them are too ashamed of it to tell."

"I should think you would be ashamed of yourself to fight with a little boy half your size," said a lady on the street. "No I look erashin' at the boy." "No, you do." "Is erashin' uv me eyes black?" "No." "Do you bites erashin' me nose?" "No." "Do you bites erashin' me ear?" "No." "Do you bites erashin' me neck?" "No, coat form, or me suspenders bites erashin' me." "Well, I haven't got any more to be erashedin' of. If I should fight a bigger boy in me I might have cause ter be erashedin'." [New York Sun.]

Numerous reports have been discovered that the Sabbath was not the only thing broken by the earthquake.

Only a little more than two months now to the time when J. G. B. will get the J. G. B.—the Jolly Grand Bounce, so to speak.

At the New Orleans exposition they are going to have an exhibition of the post office service in all the States. The representation of the old lady from the country trying to buy two-cent stamps at the money-order window is expected to be exceptionally life-like and interesting.

A Baltimore clergyman has devoted a sermon to show that Judas Iscariot was not responsible for his crime, on the ground that he was simply fulfilling prophecy or carrying out destiny. It is somewhat unfortunate that Mr. Iscariot did not vindication of his action should come so very late.

A striking resemblance is noted between "The Maples," the mansion selected by General Logan for his Washington residence, and Mr. Blaine's house at Augusta. This will have a tendency to make Mr. Blaine feel at home if he happens to go to Washington to visit Senator Logan any time before the term of the gentleman from Illinois expires.

A French almanac predicts that Emperor WILLIAM and General Moltke will die before December 31, 1884. Obituary editors who have neglected to post themselves will please bear in mind that this notice will not appear in these columns again.

Thirty-five watermelons were stolen from a New Orleans place, the other day. One small dirty boy had a good square meal for once in his life the morning after.

A dog was sunstruck at Allegheny, Penn., Sunday. Local canines should take warning, and wear wet cabbage-leaves applied at the base of the brain.

Fair faces are no longer fashionable at the watering places. The very popular, but to be in the height of style the wearer must have a few large freckles artistically set in a cluster of mosquito bites. [Philadelphia Call.]

Poughkeepsie News-Press: Wearing natural fruits in the bonnet is to be the fashion. A bachelor advises women not to attempt to trim a four-inch square bonnet with more than four watermelons and two pumpkins. It might give them the headache.

A Cincinnati inventor claims to have a seashell reform that is to be worked in the use of baking powders is to teach housekeepers to mix the ingredients for themselves.

Orange Judd's assets brought \$443 at auction. He sold for \$144,000. Orange ought to have a monument.

The well-to-do Connecticut farmer who wanted a wife so bad that he went to New York and picked out a "help meet" from among the inmates of a New York jail is likely to learn wisdom by experience. Newspaper correspondents would do well to keep an eye on the Connecticut farm.

There is likely to be an item there before long.

One of the best-known bank presidents in the West is announced to discuss in the Chicago Current the question, "Why is money scarce?" and "Where has the money gone?" If he will only tell the truth about the matter we shall set an interesting story.

A little tuncoco-chewing gazelle is to be added to the attractions of the Central Park Zoological Gardens, New York. Is this a new name for Henry Watterson?

An Allegheny, Penn., woman sued a neighbor for disorderly conduct. The neighbor brought a cross suit before the mayor, the hearing in which was fixed an hour before the other. In the end, the woman was fined \$5 and costs, and not being able to pay was kept in the Mayor's office till the time for the other hearing was passed and it was therefore dismissed.

Grasshopper soup is a favorite dish with the Plute Indians. New Hampshire farmers, who are plentifully supplied with the insects this year, will be tempted to know that a bushel of boiled grasshoppers will make a soup enough to last ten or fifteen persons a week.

Little girls on summer resort piazzas are getting rich at killing mosquitoes at a cent a hundred.

The Bankers' Magazine for August inquires anxiously, "Are exchanges empty?" The B. M. should come around and interview our scissors editor at 2 O'clock some August afternoon.

Cheer up, brethren. 5,000,000 bushels of peanuts coming from Virginia this year.

London Truth: At the quarantine station on the St. Gothard line the other day, the Italian officials were seen disinfecting two wagons full of disinfectants. At another station, a row of empty barrels were marched off into quarantine.

"How can you account for those fine stalks of corn coming up in the fence corners?" asked a man of a farmer. "That's not corn," the farmer replied. "Only weeds." "Ah, how singular!" said the man. "I have never seen such a thing before." "Very little, I am the editor of an agricultural paper," said the farmer.

A man named Kears was mailed in Oregon recently; but no yellow-red paragraphist will rise to make a pun on the incident. [Norristown Herald.]

Not in the Year, that is. Some Westerner might do it.

A correspondent of a local paper writes to the editor to know (1) how he can get a chance to slip on the missionary bag Morning Star, and (2) the price of a bar-tender's guide.

A drug clerk's mistake saved a man's life in Belaire, O., Tuesday. He gave his customer ale instead of poison for rats, which was asked for, and thereby prevented a suicide. Other drug clerks who propose making mistakes in future would do well to follow his example.

It is estimated that 20,000,000 feet of natural gas is wasted in Pittsburgh every day. Our project for its consumption is to bring it East in pipes and use it in the different cities and towns of the State. It ought not to go begging in a campaign like this.

The average cost of a campaign uniform is \$1.90 per man. That makes the total cost to the campaign committee of an evening parade of 100,000 "men" in a Blaine and Logan battalion about \$200,000, not counting in the cost of the music and the oil that is burned.

"Rough on Trich" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frost-bite, chilblains,

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

President Jewett's Management of the Erie.

Interesting Facts About His Successor, John King, Jr.

Vanderbilt and His Fight With the Pennsylvania Road.

SARATOGA, August 21.—Mr. John King, Jr., who is to succeed Hugh J. Jewett as president of the Erie railroad, learned his business in the Baltimore & Ohio offices at the old Camden station. He was a nephew of John W. Garrett, the son, I suppose, of his sister. It seems that the Garrett family were of Irish stock, and first developed in Washington county, Penn., where Blaine was born. That county, as I have said to you before, lies on the track of the old National road, south of Pittsburg, and between Brooklyn and Wheeling. Whichever City derives much of its character from the North Irishman, who were mechanics in Washington county. It is said that the original Garrett, father of John W. Garrett, was an abolitionist in this country and held some minor office. He drifted to Baltimore, which was the initial point on the National road at the east, and probably started his banking business from factors and customers he had in Ohio and Pennsylvania. For a long while he dealt in butter, which is made of the best quality on the glades of southwestern Pennsylvania. Nearly all banking houses are in some way connected with the lines of travel. The man who was acquainted with the systems of transportation and the methods of business on the National road before the railroad period would naturally have connections made to him in Baltimore, and in time would issue bills of credit. The Garrett banking house still exists and is managed by Henry Garrett. John W. Garrett, his father, was in early life a produce commission merchant. He began to invest his money before the war in Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad stock when it was very low and the road paying no dividends to speak of. Som

